THE No. 20.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtic.

FRIDAY, *September* 6, 1745.

BERLIN (the Metropolis of Pruſſia), May 7, O. S.

THE Army in the Neighbourhood of Magdeburg is almoſt formed. The King's Miniſters have received Orders to declare, that this Army will be obliged to fall upon the Saxon Territories, in caſe the Court of Vienna prevails upon the King of Poland to ſend his Troops into Sileſia.

Breſlau, May 15. The Marquis de Valori has informed his Pruſſian Majeſty, by the Order of the Moſt Chriſtian King, that from a juſt Senſe and grateful Acknowledgment of the Steadineſs and Fidelity with which he has executed his Engagements to the Crown of France, he is willing to employ a Body of 10,000 Men for his Pruſſian Majeſty's Service, wherever, againſt whom, and in what Manner, ſhall appear to him moſt convenient; and that he has nothing more to do, than to ſignify his Pleaſure in this Reſpect to that Miniſter, and his Deſires ſhall be immediately complied with.

Milan, May 9. The Diſpoſitions made by the Spaniſh and Neapolitan Troops to enter the Territories of the Republic of Genoa by the Valley of Magra, leaves us no more Room to doubt that they intend to join the French and Spaniſh Troops that are in the Neighbourhood of Oneglia and Nice. The March of both Armies is directed to Ortgagio, Davi and Novi, where the Genoeſe have erected Magazines for their own Troops, Part of which have already advanced towards the ſaid Places. As the Republic expreſſes no Diſſatisfaction at the March of the Spaniards and Neapolitans, and does not even make any Complaints about it, out of policy to ſave Appearances, we conclude ſhe is very willing that her real Intentions ſhould be known: So that we will not wonder in the leaſt, when we hear that ſhe is reſolved to join her Troops to thoſe of France and Spain. The King of Sardinia omits none of the Meaſures fit to be taken at ſuch a Juncture: He cauſed 20 Battalions, with a large Body of Militia, to advance towards Gaveſſio, Maro and Mandovi, in order to ſhut the Paſſage of Piedmont againſt the Enemies. Another Corps of the ſame Force is marched towards Final and Savona. As for the French Troops aſſembled on the Frontiers of Dauphiné and Provence, they have not yet been able to begin their March, but muſt wait a Fortnight longer 'til the Snow melts.

Venice, May 12. According to our laſt Accounts from Lucca, Things have ſtrangely changed their Aſpect in Italy. The Duke of Modena had aſſured the Count de Gages, as well as the Spaniſh Court, that the Army would find great Refreſhments in the Mountains, which were every where ſtrewed with Villages; whereas, in Fact, thoſe Villages were very thinly inhabited; and on the Approach of the Army, thoſe Inhabitants all ran away. By this means the Spaniards and Neapolitans were expoſed to the Extremities of Hunger and Cold; inſomuch that 6000 Sick have been already ſent to their Hoſpitals, and 4000 deſerted. Prince Lobkowitz has taken ſome Pains to encourage the latter, by giving 6 Sequins to a Trooper, and 4 to every Foot Soldier. We are told, that by this, and the Junction of ſome Piedmonteſe Detachments, Prince Lobkowitz's Army is increaſed to 40,000 Men. It is evident enough that the Scheme of theſe Officers is overturned, and that after all the Expence the Court of Spain has been at, her Forces will ſcarce open a Paſſage this Year into Lombardy. By this unexpected Diſappointment, a new Evil has been created; for the Generals are no longer upon any Terms with each other, but have each of them wrote to Spain to vindicate himſelf.

Vienna, May 12. Letters from Teſchin of the 7th Inſtant adviſe, that the Inſurgents having attacked, on the 4th, a large Detachment of Pruſſian Troops, that were eſcorting a large Detachment from Jargenſdorff to Neuſtadt, killed above 300 of them, and carried off 200 loaded Waggons, with a great Number of Horſes, *&c.*

Francfort, May 23. The Auſtrian Army commanded by Count Traun is making long Marches in three Columns, and it is ſaid will be in our Neighbourhood in 7 or 8 Days: The Commiſſaries of the Army are already arrived at Wurtzburg.

From the Camp of the Allies near Grammont, May 19. The News we receive of the brave Defence made by the Garriſon of Tournay, proves a great Encouragement to our Army. As the Preſervation of the Citadel is the moſt important Article, the Governor propoſed a Capitulation for the Town; but the French King rejected the Propoſal, and ſent the Governor Word on the 14th Inſtant, that no Capitulation which did not include the Citadel would be accepted; but that if both would [illegible] der immediately, the Garriſon ſhould march out free [illegible] Honours of War; whereas if they let paſs the 20th of [illegible] Month without accepting this Offer, they ſhould be made Priſoners of War. To which Baron Dort made anſwer, *That it was by continuing to defend himſelf to the laſt Extremity, that he hoped to deſerve his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Eſteem.*

Amſterdam, May 21, O. S. Affairs have taken a new Turn on the Lower Rhine: It was thought that the Prince of Conti would have attacked the Duke of Aremberg, and that the Duke was retiring to avoid a Battle. But we now find that the Prince only feigned a Deſign to give Battle, the better to conceal the Meaſures he was taking, to reinforce the French Army on the Neckar to ſuch a Degree, as to be able to make Head againſt the Army coming from Bavaria under the Command of Field-Marſhal Count Traun; which being done, his Serene Highneſs

Highneſs all on a ſudden ſet out for Heidelberg, where he arrived the 15th of this Month, after having had a Conference with the Elector Palatine.

We now think ourſelves at the Eve of ſome great Event; for if Count Traun, whoſe Army had not begun it's March the 10th of May, advances towards the Maine, there muſt be a bloody Battle, the which in all Probability will decide the Election of an Emperor. If the Auſtrians prove victorious, the French will be obliged to evacuate the Empire, and the Duke will be immediately choſen Emperor; on the contrary, if the French win the Battle, the Election will be poſtponed for a long While, or at leaſt they will not ſuffer the Grand Duke to be elected.

Hague, June 15, N. S. By Advices juſt arrived from Silefia we have an Account, that on the 4th Inſtant the Pruſſians had attacked the combined Army near Schweidnitz, wherein the Pruſſians had gained a conſiderable Advantage.

June 8. All the Accounts of the military Operations in Silefia contradict each other ſtadly. The Pruſſians boaſt of great Advantages, and the Auſtrians ſay they beat them continually; as the Pruſſians retire from all their advanced Poſts, we give them the leaſt Credit. The Saxon Miniſter here has declared, that his Maſter at all Events has determined to fulfil his Engagements with the Queen of Hungary, and to demand the Aſſiſtance of his Allies, in caſe his hereditary Dominions ſhould be attacked by the King of Pruſſia on Account of his performing thoſe Engagements.

Extract of a private Letter from the Camp of the Allies, dated Leſſines, June 3.

It is very certain, that the Reſolution taken to defend the Citadel of Tournay, has greatly diſappointed the Enemy, who had taken a Reſolution on their Side of as great Importance, which is now entirely defeated. We talk of nothing, we long for nothing ſo much as an Engagement; the Uſage our wounded and Priſoners have received, has inſpired a Deſire of Fighting not to be expreſſed. Our Recruits and Reinforcements arrive beyond our Expectations, ſo that now we are much ſtronger than when we attempted to force the French Camp. A Council of War was held Yeſterday Morning, ſince which it is reported we ſhall in a few Days paſs the Scheld at Oudenarde, and advance towards the Enemy. Field-Marſhal Count Koningſegg has ſent M. Conſtant, one of his Aids de Camp, to Bruſſels, to concert certain Meaſures with Count de Canunitz, in Reference to the approaching Motion of our Troops. The Officers of the Regiment of Heſſe Homburg, who behaved ill at the Battle of Fouteney, have been broke, and rendered incapable to ſerve. The Colonel pleaded in his own Defence, that he had always behaved well before, and was able to prove it: But Major General Veldtman told him, That he had better let it alone; for that a brave Man who acted the Coward, deſerved a much ſeverer Sentence than a real Coward. We have intercepted a Letter from the Prince of Conti, by which it appears his Highneſs has declared, he can ſend no Succours into the Low Countries, without being obliged to abandon Germany; but that nevertheleſs he would hold them ready to march, in caſe his Remonſtrances ſhould not prevail.

Ratiſbon, May 17. The Heſſian Troops are ſtill in the ſame Quarters, and will remain there 'til the King of Sweden has ratified the Convention made concerning them the 18th of laſt Month. The Court of Vienna did not think fit to accept the Offer of Neutrality made by the Palatine Troops, unleſs the Elector Palatine would renounce the Union of Francfort, and ſuch other Engagements as his Electoral Highneſs has contracted with the Queen of Hungary's Enemies: This is the Reaſon why a Palatine Battalion has been diſarmed, and made Priſoners of War at Leckhauſen, and that the Auſtrians continue to exact Contributions from the Country of Neuburg. Count Traun's Army has not yet quitted the Frontiers of the Electorate of Bavaria. The Poſition of this Army is on the Right Side of the Danube, extending from Neuburg to Dillingen. The Newswriters who fixed the Head Quarters at Donawert, were miſtaken; for they were ſtill at Neuburg the 15th Inſtant. According to Letters from thence, which came to Hand this Day, the Field-Marſhal Traun reckoned to advance into the Empire immediately after the Return of a Courier he diſpatched to Vienna 8 or 10 Days ago; which Courier is to bring him the Queen's ultimate Intentions concerning the Heſſian Troops, as well as ſome other Articles. General Brandt, Commandant of the Heſſians, having heard that the Palatine Battalion of Hildburghauſen's Regiment had been diſarmed, he immediately ſent a Letter to the Auſtrian General, importing, *That he hoped the Heſſians would not be treated in the ſame Manner; becauſe, in ſuch a Caſe, he and all the Corps under him would get themſelves cut in pieces, rather than ſubmit to it.* Count Traun has ſince ſignified to General Brandt, *That it was to be hoped Matters would not come to ſuch Extremities: That the Queen was too generous to make an ill Uſe of her Advantages: That ſhe deſired nothing but what might be very eaſily granted, viz. That the Court of Heſſe Caſſel would engage, in the Name of the King of Sweden, as Landgrave of Heſſe, never more to let the Body of Heſſian Troops, that has been employed in Bavaria, act againſt the Houſe of Auſtria: That this Condition being once agreed upon, thoſe Troops ſhould be free to continue their March: But if any Difficulty was made to conſent to the Queen's Demand, they muſt not be ſurprized, if her Majeſty ſhould take ſuch Meaſures as are authorized by the preſent Occurrences and her own Security.*

LONDON, April 27.

'Tis ſaid an Engliſh Privateer has taken a Spaniſh Man of War of 24 Guns, bound from Carthagena to the Havanna, after an Engagement of 7 Hours, in which the Spaniſh Captain and moſt of the Officers were killed.

On Tueſday Orders were iſſued out from the Lords of the Admiralty, that for the future none of his Majeſty's Ships ſhall put to Sea without a ſufficient Number of Marines, exclusive of their Complement of Seamen.

The Hardwick Privateer, Capt. Sampſon, has taken and carried into Falmouth, a French Ship called the Holy Spirit, of and from St. Maloes for Newfoundland, laden with Wine, Salt, *&c.*

May 21. There is Advice that the French Squadron which lately ſailed from Breſt, is gone for the Cape of Good Hope, in order to convoy home their Ships expected from India, or to intercept the Engliſh India Company's Ships, homeward bound, daily expected there.

There is an Account that Commodore Oſborne, with 13 Men of War, was in Purſuit and in Sight of 8 Spaniſh and French Men of War.

By Letters from the Camp before Leſſines, dated May 17, we are informed, that a Perſon arrived there the Day before from Tournay, with Diſpatches for Prince Waldeck, importing that the Governor did not at all deſpair of being able to defend the Citadel for a Fortnight or three Weeks, notwithſtanding the Enemy had carried on an Attack againſt it at the ſame Time that they beſieged the Town. This Man deſerted from the Town with his Diſpatches in his Shoes; and having ſtaid one Day with the French, made a Shift to go to the Camp of the Allies.

A few Days ago died at Brabant in Flanders, Mr. Whitewood, firſt Engineer to the Britiſh Train of Artillery: His Loſs is greatly lamented, as he was eſteemed an excellent Engineer, and had been concerned in many Attacks in the late Wars.

May 28. By the Holland Mail which arrived this Evening, there are private Letters which say, the Grand Duke of Tuscany was elected Emperor the first of June, N. S.

Advices from Berlin say, that his Prussian Majesty has disgraced several of the best Officers in his Army, which has occasioned very great Discontent; and that it was believed he would very soon be obliged to retire with his Forces to Glogaw, the Austrians and Saxons being superior to him by 20,000 Men.

The Elector of Cologne has written a long and affectionate Letter to his Nephew, the Elector of Bavaria, with his own Hand; in which he highly commends his Conduct since the late Treaty of Peace, and most earnestly exhorts him to continue steady in his Engagements with the Court of Vienna and the maritime Powers.

By Letters from Dresden we are told, M. de Vaugrenan, the French Minister, did not seem at all surprized at the Conclusion of the Convention between the Courts of Vienna and Dresden, but contented himself with saying, His Master did not pretend to hinder the German States from forging or riveting their own Chains; but that whenever they found themselves oppressed again by that House, they would do well to carry their Complaints elsewhere, since they would scarcely be listened to at Versailles.

June 4. By our last Letters from the Hague we are informed, that the States were extremely pleased with the Assurances given them on the Behalf of his Britannic Majesty, by the Earl of Harrington; and at the same time declared their settled Resolution to neglect nothing on their Parts for the Support of the common Cause, and for reducing France to a safe and solid Peace.

According to a Dispatch received by the Baron de Reischach, her Hungarian Majesty's Minister at the Hague, they are in no Pain about the Election of the Grand Duke to the Imperial Dignity, having already secured for him seven Votes in the Electoral College. His Royal Highness will be at Francfort by the 25th of June, N. S.

Hague, May 8. The Earl of Chesterfield was Yesterday in Conference with the Deputies of the States General, to whom he delivered the following Memorial, by Way of taking Leave of their High Mightinesses.

'*High and Mighty Lords*,

'THE King my Master, upon permitting me to return to England, has expresly ordered me to renew to your High Mightinesses the strongest Assurance of his Esteem and Friendship.

'It is happy for me, that a Commission so honourable imposes on me so easy a Duty.

'A faithful Interpreter of the Sentiments of a sincere Friendship is, that I want not to borrow flattering Expressions, with which a feigned Friendship has Occasion to cloath itself.

'A crafty Policy employs the most seducing Arts, in order to cover it's ambitious Design: It also sets every Engine at work to surprize your Confidence, or at least to lull you into a fatal Security: But true Friendship, such as that which unites the King my Master with your High Mightinesses, despises such mean Arts, and detests such low Tricks; it is simple and plain, and it's Language resembles it.

'The strict Union of the two Nations is neither the Effect of any transitory Views, nor the Fruits of any accidental Situation of Things, but the unavoidable Consequence of our reciprocal and invariable Interest. Nature pointed it out to us by placing us as it has done; and an uninterrupted Experience of near an Age manifestly discovers to us, that our mutual Prosperity depends upon our Union. This Truth is so incontestible, that we ought to look upon those as our common Enemies, who pretend to make it in the least doubtful.

'A near Neighbourhood is but too often a fatal Source of Jealousy and Discord; whereas we have the singular Happiness of being Neighbours in such a Manner as to procure each other infinite Advantages, without a Possibility of any Difficulties arising while we keep our grand Interest in View.

'Such are the Ideas of the King; and so far as I am capable of judging, your High Mightinesses think in the same Manner. Who can be ignorant of it? Our Allies are sensible of it: Our Enemies have had Proofs of it. Europe has already frequently gathered the precious Fruit of our Harmony. What may they not still hope from it?

'The Love of Liberty, which founded this Republic, and which has so often since signalis'd it; that noble and generous Love still unites your Forces and your Councils to those of the King my Master. Animated with the same Spirit, and tending to the same End, your Efforts have no other Object than to re-establish and secure the public Liberty and Tranquility. What Design can be more laudable? What Work more worthy of a just and magnanimous Zeal? Pursue, high and mighty Lords, this View with your wonted Steadiness and Wisdom. Continue these Efforts without being discouraged, and may Heaven crown your Enterprizes with the Success which they deserve!

'As to what regards me, high and mighty Lords, nothing could have happened more pleasing to me than to be charged a second Time with the Commands of the King to your High Mightinesses, especially upon the Business of concerting Means to fulfil the Engagements which I contributed to form here some Years ago.

'I shall never forget the gracious Reception with which your High Mightinesses have both Times honoured me, and I shall acknowlege it whilst I have Breath: But if your High Mightinesses ever deign to think upon me, remember only my sincere Zeal for the common Welfare of the two Nations, my respectful Veneration for your Government, and, if I may be permitted the Expression, my tender Attachment for this Republic.

CHESTERFIELD.

'*At the Hague, May* 18.'

M. Van Haren, President of the Assembly, wished his Excellency a good Voyage, on the Part of the States. Their High Mightinesses have made him the ordinary Present of a Chain of Gold, with a Gold Medal, of the Value of 6000 Florins; and to his Secretary, one of the Value of 600.

ANNAPOLIS.

Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings of the Lower House of Assembly.

August 23, A. M. The following Address was presented:

To his Excellency Thomas Bladen, *Esq; Governor of* Maryland;

The Humble Address of the House of Delegates.

May it please your Excellency,

YOU not being pleased hitherto to give us an Answer to a former Address of this House, requesting you would Order to be laid before us, by what Authority your Excellency and his Lordship's Council have caused to be Levied on the People of this Province, One Pound of Tobacco *per* Poll, we humbly presume to renew our Application to your Excellency for that purpose.

And we hope this Request will be the more readily Complied with, as it is the Desire of the whole representative Body of the People of *Maryland*.

EDWARD SPRIGG, *Speaker*.

P. M. Mr. Speaker communicates to the House the following Messages from his Excellency; *viz.*

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

IN Answer to your Address wherein you desire to know by what Authority One Pound of Tobacco is assessed and levied on every taxable Inhabitant within this Province: The

said

said One Pound of Tobacco *per* Taxable, is assessed and levied by virtue of an Act of Assembly for the ordering and regulating the Militia of this Province for the better Defence and Security thereof, which you will find in the Body of Laws, Page 101. T. BLADEN.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

IN Answer to your Address relating to the Naval Officers Bonds, I do acquaint you, that the several Naval Officers of this Province give Bond for the due Execution of their Office, which Bonds are lodged with me, Copies whereof I have ordered to be laid before you. T. BLADEN.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

IN Answer to your Address desiring Accounts to be laid before you, of the Fines, Forfeitures and Amerciaments, which have arisen and been paid from the Year 1715 to this Time.

If you mean only such Fines and Forfeitures as are appropriated by Acts of Assembly to the Support of Government, I take for granted, that the Agents, who received them, have accounted for them to the Lord Proprietary, to whom only they were accountable.

As to Fines or Forfeitures by the Common Law, they are as much his Lordship's Right, as any thing else can possibly be, and therefore, if those who received them to his Lordship's Use, have honestly accounted for them to his Lordship, they have fully discharged their Duty; and I am informed by the present Agent that he has not received any other.

And if there was any occasion to lay such Accounts before the Lower House of Assembly, as you desire, which I think there is not, it would be a very difficult Task on me to procure such Accounts, because several of the Gentlemen who have been Agents are Dead, and I am not acquainted with their Executors or Administrators. The same Reasons will reach the Amerciaments, and therefore I need not add any thing more relating to them. T. BLADEN.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered*,
Sloop Endeavour, Henry Jaques, from New-York.
Cleared for Departure,
Sloop Talbert, George Moore, for Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEREAS, *John Powell* was advertised last Week in this Paper as a Runaway; but being only gone into the Country a Cyder-drinking, and being returned again to his Master's Service; These are therefore to acquaint all Gentlemen and others, who have any Watches or Clocks to repair, that they may have them done in the best Manner, and at reasonable Rates. WILLIAM ROBERTS.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living at *Oxford* in *Talbot* County, on the 31st Day of *August* last, a Convict Servant Man named *Samuel Wood*; he is a *Londoner* born, very tall, and thin visaged, has black Eyes, and a roguish Look; he has several Bumps broke out on his Face, not unlike the Small-Pox. He wears a light-colour'd Coat with white Metal Buttons, and a short dark-colour'd Wig; and has with him a Pair or two of short Petticoat Osnabrigs Trowsers, with several Shirts of white and check'd Linnen, *&c.* He writes a good Hand; and has something like a harsh Lisp in his Speech, tho' it is not easily perceived.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to *Oxford*, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows. *Oxford, Sept.* 2, 1745. ROBERT MORRIS.

To be SOLD,

By the Subscriber at Oxford *in* Talbot *County*,

AT reasonable Rates, for Bills of Exchange, Paper-Money, or good Tobacco delivered there, Great Choice of *Irish* and *German* Linnens; with most other Sorts of *European* and *India* Goods, Loaf Sugar, fine Salt, *&c.* a neat carv'd Lyon's Head, fit for a Ship of about 400 Hogsheads Burthen.

Also good *West-India* Rum, Sugar, and Melosses, just imported from *Antigua*. ROBERT MORRIS.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near *Upper Marlborough* in *Prince George*'s County, on the 24th of *February* last, two Negroes, *viz.* a Man and a Woman; the Man is a lusty well made Fellow; the Woman a tall slim Wench, full Eyed: They have carried sundry Cloaths with them, and are supposed to be harboured by the Negro-Quarters.

Whoever will bring the said Negroes to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, if taken less than ten Miles from home; Four Pounds, if more than ten Miles from home; and Ten Pounds, if taken over *Manockesy*; paid by

August 30, 1745. LINGAN WILSON.

ON Tuesday the 17th Day of this Instant *September*, and Wednesday the 18th of the same Month, a Fair will be kept at Mr. *Murdock*'s Old Fields, near *Queen Anne* Town, in *Prince George*'s County.

On the first Day of the said Fair will be run for by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, Thirty Pounds Current Money; to run three Heats, two Miles each Heat, and to carry one Hundred and ten Pounds Weight.

On the Day following will be run for on the same Course, Twenty Pounds Current Money, to run three Heats, and carry the same Weight; the winning Horse on the first Day, to be excepted on the second.

The Horses, *&c.* to be Entered with Mr. *William Beall*, at *Queen Anne*, on each Day of Racing; paying Thirty Shillings Entrance each Horse, *&c.* for the first Prize; and Twenty for the second.

All Differences and Disputes are to be determined by *Thomas Harwood*, and *Thomas Brooke, junior*.

RUN away from the Head of *South* River, on the 16th of *August* last, a Mulatto Man named *John Stokes*, alias *Collins*, a likely young Fellow, aged about 28 Years, has short black Hair a little curl'd; he plays very well on the Fiddle, and formerly belonged to Dr. *Charles Carroll*, of *Annapolis*: His Apparel when he went away was a grey Kersey Jacket, a fine Castor Hat pretty much wore, a new Osnabrigs Shirt and Trowsers. Whoever secures the said Mulatto so as he may be had again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward if taken in *Anne Arundel* County; and Forty Shillings, if taken in any other County; and reasonable Charges. STEPHEN HIGGINS.

RAN away the Beginning of *July* last, from *Wm. Hillhouse*, Barber and Peruke-maker in *Calvert* County, a Servant Woman named *Elizabeth Piercy*, about 30 Years of Age, of a low Stature, swarthy Complexion, black Hair, and has lost from one Foot the Toe next her great Toe. Her Apparel is uncertain, but mean; she was convicted at last *Calvert* County *June* Court. Whoever secures her, so as her Master may [illegible] her again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides [illegible] the Law allows. WILLIAM HILLHOUSE.

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